couragement, and supply a much feit want. There are two churches, the Catholic and the Methodist, also two achools, the Catholic and the public. Both are well attended and ably conducted by efficient teachers. Several brick buildings are talked of to be erected in the spring. The surrounding country was settled years before Humphrey was heard of, and whilst it has neither the beauty of Las Vegas nor the grandeur of Yellowstone park, home seeker. For fertility and easiness of cultivation it cannot be surpassed in any part of the state. We do not claim any boom, or it has something of far more value to the expect Humphrey ever to be a great city, but we are confident that in the near future its population will be greatly increased. People looking for farming land or a business loca will do well to come here before they in

Culbertson Cullings.

CULBERTSON, Neb., Dec. 30 .- [Correspond ence or the BEE. |-Culbertson has organized a board of trade and steps will be taken to thoroughly advertise this thriving place throughout the east. The board is composed of live, energetic business men who will materially advance the best interests of the

Sufficient steel and other material for the new Frenchman Valley & Wyoming railroad has been received at this place to build sixty miles of the road. The road is complete and in running order from Holyoke, Colo., to Cheyenne, and it is quite certain that the en-tire line from this place to Cheyenne will be finished by next June. The leading towns on this road will doubtless be Culbertson, Pali-sade, Imperial, Holyoke and Sterling, the two

The \$16,000 roller flouring mill just com pleted at this place is the most complete mill in the valley and fills a long felt want in this section. It has a daily capacity of 150 barrels of flour, besides the corn and buckwheat manufactured into meal. The diptheria that has been raging in the southern portion of the county has been checked, the last death being that of Young Occobok, who reside with Carter's family o

whom three died of the dreadful disease.

The people along the line of the B. & M. in this section have just cause to complain of the action of that road in ignoring the needs of the people in the way of passenger auc mail facilities. But one mail and passenger train each way per day is regarded as pretty poor accommodations. A competing line or road is sorely needed and all indications poin to an early consumation of such an adven

Items From Ainsworth.

AINSWORTH, Neb., Jan. 1 .- [Correspond ence of the BEE. |-Ainsworth precinct is now building a \$10,000 court house, and the walls are well under way. This building the precinct will donate to the county to be used for county purposes so long as she desires.

For several days this section has had very severe weather, inaugurated with a genuine, howling blizzard. There was one fine day and then the steady cold set in. There is but little snow—not enough for sleighing. The only observance of Christmas was at

the churches, the Baptists presenting a can tata, "Catching Kris Kringle," which was very prettily acted, the Sunday school chil-dren being thoroughly trained, and receiving the generous applause of hundreds of specta There were also two beautifully luminated Christmas trees with gifts for children. The Congregational church had songs, recitations, a tree loaded with ents and nicely illuminated; a genuine Santa Claus presided over the tree, called out the gifts and everybody was happy.

There have been many visitors in town

during the holidays, and there were some family reunions. Quite a number are out of town during the holidays, visiting homes or

Norfolk's Street Railway in Trouble. Nonrolk, Neb., Jan. 1 .- | Special to the BEE. |-The Norfolk street railway company, which deferred building its line until cold weather made the work of construction very difficult, so that the grading is in an incom-pleted condition, is now confronted by an other trouble. Mayor Koenigstein has notified the company to have the streets placed track was laid, otherwise it will be declared nuisance and ordered removed.

A Newspaper Change. NORFOLK, Neb., Jan. 1 .- [Special to the BEE.]-The Daily News this morning announced that P. F. Sprecher has sold his interest in the paper but will continue as editer. The old firm of Norton, Sprecher & company, of which Messrs. Norton and Bell

MURDERED HIS MOTHER. Terrible Ending of a New Year's

Spree in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Jan. 1 .- Stephen Conroy and Patrick O'Donnell were drinking together for some hours last night at the home of the former, and about midnight a fight took place, in which O'Donnell was badly beaten and thrown out of the house. Shortly after assen nome, when he charged Couroy with assaulting him. The police went to arrest Conroy and found he had killed his aged mother with an ax. The room in which the murder was committed presented a horrible appearance, the walls being splashed with blood. O'Donnell was so badly beaten that taken home, when he charged Coursy with blood. O'Donnell was so badly beaten that he is almost certain to die.

Fatal New Year Observance.

Forgerown, Ala., Jan. 1 .- A terrible catastrophe occurred, last night, in which three persons were killed outright and between twenty and thirty injured. The colored Baptists had assembled in their church to watch the old year out and the new year in, as is their custom, and during the festivities, so great was the crowd that the floor gave way, and the building collapsed. A scene of terror ensued. Mary Allison and Mrs. Jones and her child were taken from the wreck dead. was the crowd that the floor gave way

Backed By un Affidavit. Sr. Paul, Jan. 1 .- A Winnepeg special to

the Pioneer-Press says: Some time ago the Free Press charged that the Norquay gov ernment had misappropriated some \$60,000 belonging to a half-breed miner. This the government denied, and the same paper will to-morrow publish the affidavit of Arthur Sylvan that he was authorized to collect thi claim, but had his checks refused repeatedly Bank officials state that the funds were with drawn by the government, the checks being signed by Harrison, new premier. Interest ing developments are expected.

All the Boomers Ask. GEUDA SPRINGS, Kan., January 1 .- The Herald announces that Geuda Springs is the headquarters of the Oklahoma movements and adds: "We are authorized to say there is no movement, either concealed or cooking to an invasion of the territory. the Oklahoma boomers ask is that congress shall act, and act promptly, and that the president shall respect and comply with the law requiring him to appoint a commission to treat with the Indians for lands."

A Fistic Encounter at Baltimore. Baltimore, Md., Jan. 3.-[Special Tele gram to the BER. |-H. Mortimer Black, of New York, administered a sound thrashing to J. Creighton Davis, of this city, in the street last evening. The cowhiding was witnessed by only a few persons, and the parties being prominent in society circles, efforts were made to suppress the publication of the affair. Mr. Black accused Mr. Davis of sending an insulting letter to a woman to whom he is everyed to be married. he is engaged to be married.

Will Fight if Forced.

PESTH, Jan. 2.—Premier Tisza, replying t New Year's congratulations from the liber als, to-day, said he did not believe war was He was convinced Hungary provoke, but she would be ready war was forced upon her. Among the

Two Firemen Killed. ALBANT, Ore., Jun. 1 .- This morning outh bound passenger train ran into a slide eight miles south of Riddles, killing Firemen Van Buren und Roberts. No others were in

The Death Record. BERLIN, Jan. 1 .- The death is announced of the mother of reigning duke Saxe Mein-

SIX KHLLED. The Cincinnati Southern Wreck More

Serious Than First Reported. LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 1.- The collision on the Cincinnati Southern road, near Green wood, Ky., on a sixty foot embankment reported briefly last night, is now known to have resulted in the death of the following persons: Lee Withrow, baggagemaster; James Severens, postal clerk; L. C. Candee, fireman; Lawrence Callan, baggagemaster; meman; Lawrence Callan, baggagemaster; W. B. Powell, express messenger, and Miss Jessie Green, of Chattanooga, a passenger. Ffteen persons, passengers and train hands, whose names have not been secured, are known to have been seriously, some fatally injured. In addition to them the north bound train this evening carried to Cincinnati five or six badly injured passengers. Railroad officials here refuse the associated press recorders access to them and would not reporters access to them and would not rive their names.

The collision was caused by Conducto Schrumm missing the orders delivered to him at Winfield. He mistook Sumit for Sum merset and hurried his train down grade at fifty miles per hour to make that point. After the collision the conductor of the other train ran up to Schrumm and said: "I'm not to blame for this, read your orders and see." Schrumm took out his or-ders and looking at them threw up his hands and exclaimed, "Oh, my God, I've made a

The baggage car and smoker of train No. 2 rolled down the embankment and the ladies' car was thrown on the engine, the inmates being thereby scalded. The two engines collided with such force that they were virtually welded together and could not be pulled

apart to-day.

A correspondent visited the scene of the wreck this morning. There is no doubt that several were burned to death, as a number of charred bodies were found where the smoking car of No. I was burned. Innumerable telegrams are passing over the wires in-quiring for relatives or friends on the fata train, and a number of passengers inquired after cannot be found. Early this morning the charred remains of what is supposed to be Fireman Candee were dragged out of the de-bris. The only things left unharmed were

Caused By a Reckless Brakeman. PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 1 .- A west bound

freight train on the Pennsylvania road stopped near Bennington this morning to side track for the Pacific express. Through the neglect of the flag brakeman, the Pacific express crashed into the rear of the freight express crashed into the rear of the freight at full speed. The engineer and fireman of the freight train were fatally injured, and the engineer of the second engine of the ex-press train very badly hurt, and a number of passengers were shaken up

GAMBLER DONOBUE.

His Presence in Chicago Revives a

Baltimore Sensation. CHICAGO, Jan. 1 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-James Donohue, the noted gambler who was employed in Boston to murder the servant daughter-in-law of rich Hotel Keeper Mellen, of Baltimore, and who was four months ago reported to have been shot dead at Winnipeg, has turned up in this city. An interview with him published to-day says he is going back to Boston to face a charge of bigamy which he asserts has no foundation except that given by Mellen's counsel Donohue relates what is said to be the first complete story of the conspiracy to murder young Mrs. Mellen, whose marriage had never been made public, and who was considered by the wealthy hotel proprietor far beneath his social station. The salient feature of Donohue's narative is the claim that he went into the conspiracy with the full knowledge and approval of Chief Inspecto Hanscom and Inspectors and Houghten, of Boston, Geraught being not to commit the murder, but to sift th plot to the bottom. Donobue says he at first believed that the overtures to him to commit the crime were part of a plot to murder him, as a bitter fight was in progress at that time to break up the gambling fraternity in Bos-ton. Afterwards, when it was found that the scheme was what it purported to be, Donohue, who had been in the federal se-cret service during the war, was induced by believed that the overtures to him to commi the police to follow the matter to the end The exposure of the conspiracy, the flight of the elder Mellen to Canada to escape justice, and the imprisonmenc of his female confeder-ate, Mrs. Coolidge, were all, Donohue asserts, direct results of his co-operation with the police of Boston and Baltimore.

A TWO-YEAR-OLD RACE.

Morlaine and Sudie D. Likely to be Matched in the Spring. LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 1 .- [Special Tele gram to the BEE.]-There is likely to be a match race in the spring between the sensa tional two-year-olds Morlaine and Sudie D. the first with a record of 2:31%, the other of 2:35%. Bowerman Bros. are confident that Sudie D, can beat Morlaine, for she has shown them a mile which is simply astonishing. In fact, as a record, it would put her in the 2:30 list, yearling as she is. It is a fact that Mr. George Bowerman, driver of Sudie D., is in California now for the purpose of arranging a match between the two fillies if possible, for any amount that may be named.

The Bowermans are willing to take their filly to California and have the race there or if the Californian will come here they will pay the expenses of the trip. Brook Curry said to-day that not a yearling in the world could beat Sudie D. The writer saw the filly in a paddeck at the farm of Claud Higgins. She is of a tall rangy, make with a long slender neck and a Hambleton-ian head. She is a brown, and in her build and finish shows her high quality. Her sire, erman's Hambletonian, was other paddock. The filly be striking resemblance to him Sherman's conformation, especially in the legs. Sudio D's dam has been breeding regularly to all horses around here, but to Sherman's Ham bictonian she dropped the only trotter she ever produced. Her performance is a great thing for her sire, whose reputation has been greatly enhanced. The match, if it should come off, will attract the attention of the entire country and betting men in and about Lexington will risk going broke on Sadie D

WILL NOT STRIKE. Result of a Meeting Reading Knight

of Labor. READING, Pa., Jan 1 .- To-day an informa meeting of the representatives from the Knights of Labor, assembled in this city, whose membership consists principally of Reading railroad employes, was held here and the situation was again fully discussed and it was given out as the sentiment of the employes that under no circumstances would they strike because they considered it impo-litic and on the ground that it would not help along the cause of the Knights of Labor. number of assemblies in the neighboring towns telegraphed here that they would be guided by the action of the Reading assem-blies. A quantity of freight and cars of coa passed through to-day. About eighty mer were employed here to day and sent to Per Richmond to take the places of the strikers

Was it a Bomb? New York., Jan. 1 .- The cause of the ex losion at the Equitable Gas-light works last night is still shrouded in mystery. It was at first supposed it was caused by the accumulation of escaping gas, but it is now rumored that a dynamite bomb was thrown into the engine house. Three minutes before the explosion no escaping gas was perceptible. All the pipe connections of the engines and pumps leading to the storage tanks and purifying house were intact.

The Fire Record.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 1 .- The establish ment of the Stevens & Brace Iron company ourned last night. Loss \$105,000. Fully EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Jan. 1.—Fire last night destroyed a great portion of the town. Loss \$60,000.

AITKIN, Minn., Jan. 1.—The store of W. Potter & Co., general merchants, burned this morning. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$30,000.

Carnot's Reception. Panis, Jan. 1 .- President Carnot gave th usual New Year's reception to the diplomatic corps to-day. The papal nuncio, on behalf of the diplomatic body, congratulated the president, who in reply said that he trusted that

all fears would be dispelled and that the nations might in complete scenrity devote themselves to the development of their migral

A Murderer's Exciting Time. WAUSAU, Wis., Jan. 1 .- During a quarrel to-night Louis Butler was shot through the heart by Louis Schlicht. Schlicht hurried to jail and surrendered himself. Several hundred men surrounded the jail, determined to lynch him. Sheriff Healy declared that he had a posse of men armed with Winchesters and any hostile attempt would be met with a

volley. The crowd then dispersed

Bank Thieves Frustrated. Curcago, Jan. 1. -It was discovered to-day that an attempt was made last night to rob the vault of the Drovers' National bank at the stock yards, containing \$50,000 in cash The burglars blew out a portion of the door with dynamite and did hard work with jim-mies and drills, but evidently gave it up as a bad job, they being unable to get it open.

Discrepancies Discovered. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Jan. 1 .- An exper has discovered a mare's nest in the New Albany city treasury. No settlement has been had for twelve years, and discrepancies amounting to \$100,000 have been discovered. but Sam Weir, the treasurer, has credits which will reduce the amounts somewhat. Efforts are being made to hush the matter up.

Humbert Hopes for Peace. Rows, Jan. 1 .- The king and queen re ceived the members of senate and the cham ber of deputies in tribunal palace to-day. Re-ferring to foreign affairs King Humbert said Italy had never enjoyed as good a position as now. He hoped 1888 would be a year of

The Weather To-day. For Nebraska: Fair weather, followed by snow or rain, light to fresh southerly winds. For Iowa: Warmer, fair weather, light to fresh southerly winds. For Dakota: Snow, warmer, followed in

western portion by colder weather, light to

fresh, variable winds. Emperor William Observes New Yearss Berlin, Jan. 1. - Emperor Will iam oberved New Year's day by giving a reception to his ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, generals of the army, etc.

THE OPENING YEAR. New Year's Day a Quiet and Unevent

ful One in Omaha. With its fresh and bracing air and bright sunshine, yesterday was an ideal New Year's day; and if, according to the meteorology of our forefathers, the three first days of January are criterions for the three first months of the year, the opening month of 1888 is to be an auspicious one. The snow of the day before was well packed, making the first really good sleighing this season. Everybody was anxious to improve the opportunity for a sleigh ride, and from morning until night the streets were alive with dashing turnouts and the air full of the music of sleighbells. The new year opening on Sunday there were but few social gatherings or other indications of the nature of the day. In but three of the the nature of the day. In the churches of the city were there special esermons announced for that day. These were the Unity church, the pastor, Rev. Copeland preaching on "The New Year;" the Seward the Unity church, the pastor, Rev. Copenant preaching on "The New Year;" the Sewar street M. E. church, Rev. Sav idge taking for his subject ". New Start," and Alfred D. Henry New Start," and Alfred D. Henry's church, the pastor's subject being "A. D., 1886." In the evening there were the usual Sunday night dances, but none specially dedicated to the opening year. The festivities have all been postponed until to-day, and ns a result there is a flood of balls, receptions and other protections and other protections and other protections are supported by the support of tions and other entertainments this after noon and evening. Among these are the Y M. C. A. reception, the Westminster Presby terian church dinner, the Hyperion and Esmeralda balls and a host of others. These entertainments seem to have utterly dis played the time-worn custom of new yes calling, and but comparatively few in the city will keep open house to-day.

Off For Boston. Yesterday Messrs. Murray and Monford delegates from the Omaha bricklayers union started for the national convention of bricklayers which convenes in Boston, Mass., on

Bored by a Fortune.

SanFrancisco Chronicle: "Why,dit, that article in the Chronicle has cost me \$50 for wine since morning," said Isaac H. Cory to a Chronicle repo last night. Mr. Cory was visited at his residence, 326 Oak street, for the purpose of obtaining additional facts in gard to the legacy of \$1,000,000 which was left to him and his family not long ago by General Samuel L. Hunt of Morristown, N. J., one of his relatives, who died in that place on December 4. Mr. Cory, who was formerly a member of the firm of Carolain, Cory & Co., is well known in business circles and lives in elegant style with his family. He is about forty-five years of age and has a wife and several children. He was particularly averse last night to saying anything whatever about the fortune left him, while admitting that everything which the Chronicle published yesterday was correct with the exception of the "bullion part of it." When pressed to explain where the dis-crepancy existed, Mr. Cory withdrew into his shell, and became as closemouthed as the traditional claim, i that fish was ever known to be possessed of the nower of speech.

"I won't say a word about it now," he continued; "not one word. I've been pointed out all over this town to-day as the latest millionaire. I've made thousand new friends since the sun arose, and they've slobbered all over me and told me how much they thought of me, and all that sort of thing. course I'm on to their rabket; who wenldn't be? But I want this newspaper talk about me stopped. D-, I don' want any notoriety. All I want is to b let alone.

The reporter suggested that as it has not been fashionable recently to leave egacies of \$1,000,000 to relatives or others, that possibly the facts concern ing such an occurrence might be of general interest. It was also natural to sup pose that a feeling of satisfaction, not to say pleasure, would possess the person to whom the bequest was made. "I don't know about that," replied Mr

Cory. "I have always had everything want. I don't really know what I would do with \$1,000,000 unless I gave it away to persons to whom it might do some good. I have no especial use for it."

Trophies from Venezuela. New York Sun: In the collections brought back from Venezuela I have th skin of a black water serpent forty feet long, that of a bon twenty-one feet long a rattlesnake with sixteen rattles, and a black centipede fourteen inches long and nearly an inch thick. If the In dians in the villages one might visi notice the interest one takes in th branch of natural history, they will bring any number of snakes and other reptiles and sell them for a trifle. The only trouble one has with them is the transportation. One day, on the way from the Guarice river to Guigue, I must have presented a curious specticle, my sad-dle bags stuffed with insects, Indian idols and ancient pottery. a dead serpent and an iguana (species of dragon suspended from the saddle, a small monkey sitting beeind me on the horse, and a beautiful green parrot wit blue head and wings in front of me. Many of these phiects, besides butterflies and bugs, had afterward very cleverly stuffed and otherwise prepared for preservation by a Swiss chemist, Mr. Johann Cunz, ar assistant of Sturup's pharmacy at Cara-cas, who furnishes a number of scien-tific institutions with interesting collections of that sort.

RANCHING OUTLOOK.

Circumstances Which Have Produced Fluctuation in Cattle Prices.

CATTLE INDUSTRY IN TEXAS.

Changed Conditions That Have Made the Small Farmer a Necessary Ally of the Stockmau-Unthrifty Speculation.

Correspondent writer to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: A great deal of speculation has been indulged in by ranchmen as to the causes of fluctuations in the prices of range cattle during the past two years. To have a due apprecintion of the situation it is necessary to look into the history of the industry. Texas, for years, has been the great breeding ground of the cattle industry of the west. For many years it furnished nearly all the cattle that were fed in the corn fields of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, and was nearly the only source of supply for these three states. Soon after the war the range cattle industry became an important factor in the southwest, and this made a further demand of the resources of the Texas ranchmen. The natural consequence was that

stock for which there had been no outside demand soon rose in value from \$2 per head to \$5 per head, and the steer cattle that had been sold at from \$4 to \$6 per head doubled in prices. As cat-tle became more valuable the necessity of protecting them from depredations became more and more important, and a complete change in the methods of ranching took place. All eattle were held on a common range, and the cattle of a hundred owners were indiscriminately mixed. Often a man was compelled to scour the country for a distance of fifty miles on every side of his ranch in order to gather his cattle Fifteen years ago there were, perhaps not a dozen ranchmen who had inclosures for their cattle and but few of them owned the lands in their pastures Now nearly the whole country is under

As the Indians and buffalo gave way

in the west each new ranch that was es

tablished selected a range, and while it was not enclosed by a fence, each ranch ero tried, by means of "line riders," as they were called-(men who were required to ride the boundary of the range and keep the cattle within its limits and prevent other cattle from entering)-to keep their cattle together and prevent them from straying all over the country. It was this range herding that gave the first real boom to the cattle industry of Texas. Conservative business men began to embark in the business, as this method gave stability to the industry, and the hazard being less, values increased 100 per cent. Additional railroad facilities assisted in making the business more certainly profitable, and enabled the ranchman to market his beef without undertaking the long and tedious way of driving up the trail to Kansas of Nebraska, that under the most favorable circumstances required months to accomplish. The business once becom ing popular and profitable, there was a perfect rush made to get into in investment that promised such handsome returns. The west was still making The northdemands upon Texas for stock cattle and the western part of the state was being rapidly occupied and yet the business was done in lands that were owned by others than the stockmen, and the ranchmen, in many instances, held the lands to the exclusion of the owners and without dreaming of ever so much as paying the taxes upon them, much less offering any further compensation to the owners. In Kansas and Nebraska the contest with the ranchmen was short and decisive, but in Texas the ranch man, seeing the inevitable, bought the lands he was using, The introduction of the barbed wire fencing enabled the ranchman to inclose his lands with comparatively small cost, and he was not slow in thus protecting himself. In 1881 there was a very severe drouth over sev eral of the great meat-producing states and the farmers were compelled to market nearly all of their stock cattle Western Texas was a sufferer in this drouth and was unable on account of poor condition to market the beef crop. thus compelling them to hold over the

entire output until 1982. This kepl up the market for the farm ers in the other unfortunate states. Early in the spring of 1882 the effects of the sacrifice of all classes of cattle in Illinois and other states was seen in the active demand for grass beef cattle, and at once the price doubled. Fortunes were made by stockmen in a few months and everybody was wild to go into the business. This gave rise to the wildes speculation. Any one who had cattle and a ranch was looked upon as rich. Ranches changed handi without further inquiry into their value than the reprentation of the owner who was settling. Banks were willing to extend credit to the stockman, and he was enabled to buy large properties with but little money and in many instances the same stock o cattle was doing service for several parties in securing credit. But few liens were executed in the properties, and it was impossible to tell what was the liability of any given stobk. The purchasing of lands for pastures thad had begun now fairly boomed. Land-owners now had their day. The country far and near was ransacked for unknown owners of lands that were wanted. There was a perfect scramble for lands. Whole counties were purchased by a few men: and weere the lands could not be bought they were inclosed without regard to ownership.

The mortgage companies made their debut in Texas, and nearly every new pasture was mortgaged to enable the owner to increase his holdings. Little need was paid to the changed conditions, and no calculation was madu for the increased demand for profits in the cattle to make the business remunerative, and this was the rock upon which the ship was wrecked. Heretofore the only demand in the cattle was for the expense of running the ranch. Now it was necessary to allow, for the invest-ment in the lands that, was of greater value than the cattle it would sustain Lands that could have been purchased at from 50 cents to \$1 per acre when the boom began sold afterward at \$4 and \$5 per acre. Cattle that in 1881 could have been bought for \$10 a head as they ran -that is, cows, calves, steers and allsold in 1882 for \$16 per head, and in 1883 n some instances at \$25 per head, and the higher the prices paid the less careful the buyer was to get his complement of stock, and the more swindling was done in the representations as to the number of cattle sold. To supply the northwest ranches and the old states where the stock cattle had been sold in 1881 continued the active demand classes of Texas cattle until 1883, and the trade was very good in 1884, but in 1885 the bottom dropped out, and every one was asking what was the matter The demand for stock cattle was gone and the northern ranges were being

broken up by the encroachment of the man with fhe hoe, and the farmer, by feeding during the winter, was able to raise his own feeders instead of going to Texas for them, and as domestic cat-tle were introduced and the herds were improved, the presence of Texas cattle became a serious evil. as it was found the long horn carried with him sure death to the domestic animal. Long before the long horn had been excluded. except during the cold months, from the older settled sections of country, but in the great northwest he had still been accorded a welcome. But now he was no longer wanted, because his advent caused more loss than profit. Congress passed the pleuro-pneumonia bill prevented even those who wanted the ong horn from introducing him into the oid states except for slaughter. Texas drivers could not realize that things had changed and prepared to drive as usual. They were unable to sell except at a great sacrifice, and many attempted to establish ranches in the northwest to furnish relief to their overcrowded ranches in the south. This step has proven unprofitable.

On the heels of this unlooked for mis

fortune the state began to threaten the

parturemen with prosecution for unlaw-

ful inclosure of public school lands and

that they must pay an exhorband rental

or they would have to pull down their fences. The land in this part of the state was owned by priyate individuals and the public school fund in alternate sections, and the ranchman had only been able to buy the private lands—the school lands at the time not being on the market, except in limited quantities. boom the ranchmen had During the negotiated large loans through the ocal banks, and this agitation about destroying the pasture fences in the western part of the state demoralizing the credit of the pasture men through-out the state, without regard to the real condition of the industry, and re sulted in nearly all foreign loans being called in. The market was, for the time being, cut off. The ranchman had contracted his obligations on the basis of boom values, and was called upon to pay when there was no demand for his cat This pressure at a time when the ranchman was least provided for it could have but one result. Upon investigation it was found, but few ranchmen had anything like the number of cattle claimed. This destroyed what little confidence there was left in the busi-ness, and cattle began to decline until hey were sold during the past season for lower prices than at any time during the past ten or twelve years. The marked increase in the autumn and winter rainfall in western Texas has added to the ills of the stockman, and just as he thought, by the purchase of land, he had fortified himself against the man with the hoe, he found that the changed seasons compelled him to order to save himself from ruin. must now have feed for his cattle in winter, as the rains rendered the grass

almost worthless. The farmer now is a necessity to th stockman, and cattle-raising is on the eve of a complete revolution. The pastures must be divided to give room for the farmer and better beef must be pro duced at the expense of numbers. This change will allow a much larger production in the aggregate, but the business will be in more hands. The increase in dressed meat shipment has done much to change the conditions in the cattle industry, and while nearly the same circumstances exist now that prevailed in 1881, so far as a short product in many of the old states is concerned, there will not be the same result. It is not at all likely that prices for range beef will range so high as in 1882. This district. the Panhandle of Texas, has not suffered from the depression in cattle as other parts of Texas, from the fact that there have never been any restrictions placed on the movement of cattle from here to er states, and as it com vantages of the successful breeding of south Texas with good beef production of the northwest territories, the ranchman here has fared very well, compara-tively. There will undoubtedly be some some advance in prices next year, but how much it is very hard to prophesy The settlement of the great west and the abandonment of the large ranche would look like decreasing the cattle output, but such is not the case. A community of farmers produce more cat tle than the ranchers. The completion of the Fort Worth & Denver railroad the country and the extension of the Southern Kansas into the Panhandle will bring the farmers that are deeded

to make this section complete. Queer Customs in Dresden.

Correspondence Kansas City Times: No one can play the piano in a private house after 10:30 o'clock at night, and it is a great offense to throw anything out of the window. In fact, you are not allowed to hang anything, either, from that portal, for the authorities fear it will drop on some one's head and cause damage. Some friends of mine had a rather disagreeable experience in this way the other night. It was very warn and the ladies decided to leave their windows open. Their rooms are own the ground floor. One of them happened to leave a small napkin on the window sill (not out of the window). It had been wet and she wished to dry it in the air' About midnight the lady heard some one at the window. Looking out she saw a man using his cane as if to open the window further.

The lady got up and went toward the nan and asked him what he wanted. Instead of answering, the intruder jumped away and tried to hide himself by leaning up against the side of the house. In a short time the man again began to peer in at the window and use his cane as if to hook the end of it on the inside and pull himself in. The lady called her son, but the man went away when anyone noticed him and came back again when the coast was clear. These maneuvers continued until daybreak. Of course the lady told the landlady the next morning, and soon after a police officer called to inform the latter that her boarders were violating the law by having things out their windows. He explained how one of the night watchmen had spent the evening trying to poke in the nankin from out the window, and finding that the occupants of the room spoke English, he did not wish to frighten them more, and so he did not answer when they spoke; but unless they conformed to the law they would be fined.

Sexton Reported Better. Dublin, Jan. 1.—Sexton is now reported to be better. Special police protection has been accorded to Balfour, chief secretary for Ire-land. The prisons board has ordered that Father Matthew Regan, who is in prison under the new crimes act, will be permitted to wear his own clothing and underwear.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 1 .- This morning a affray took place in a saloon, in which City Administrator Patrick Mealy was mortally wounded, Mike Walsh, dangerous and Daniel Markey painfully. The quarrel was over local politics.

League Contributions Failing Off. DUBLIN, Jan. 1.-Harrington, in an inter riew to-day, said the League receipts from America since 1885 had been very small.

A New Servian Ministry. BELGRADE, Jan. 1 .- A new ministry been formed

SMART YOUNG MEN.

Legislators Who Enter Public Life Under Forty.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser: The members of congress who saw young Arthur O'Connor on his trip about the capital with Sir Thomas Es mond Collins, red-headed McShane, of Omaha, and the rest, they stared at him, especially on hearing that he was an M. P. With a smooth, boyish face, patent leather shoes, neatly creased trousers and satin-lined overcoat, he looked rather a bright-faced dandy from the departments than a nalegislator. He was a young sprig to be sure, and considerabl younger than any one who has been it congress for some time. He was twenty five and did not look all of that. But even making the comparison, the fiftieth congress finds plenty of young and lively men within its number. There are more than there have been in pre-vious years. Whether this is due to the educating influence of the primary, to the founding of schools of political science, or to the growth of a love for public life among American youngsters, t would be hard to say. But it is here. and it puts beside the score of white heads and bald haads in the house smooth faces, bright eyes and slender forms. There are quite a few men un der thirty-five, and a regular squad who The youngest man is Ben Shively, of

could take oath to being under forty. Indiana, a newspaper man when he was elected to the forty-eighth congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. H. Calkins. He is only thirty now and will not attain his thirty-first birthday until March 20. He is a smart young lawyer, who graduated from Ann Arbor university; looks young and sprightly, is a fine speaker and popular. He is an unpretending chap and dresses plainly. He is an Indiana democrat, trained in the school of Uncle Edgerton, of the civil service commission.

The youngest man of the Forty-ninth congress has come back to this. This is Bob La Follette, of Madison, Wis. He is rather short, with not a particle o hair on his face, and stiff black hair which he brushes back from his fore head, dressing quietly in black with a sack coat. He is thirty-two, and a dozen years or so ago he was between the plough-handles. He got into the state university at Madison, and had great luck on the under-graduate stage. he won the prize for speaking at home then he captured that of the State Inter collegiate Oratorical association; then he captured that of the north west. This gave him a siderable reputation as a speaker Two years after he was out of college he was chosen district attorney. One of the cases which he handled was the prosecution of the Buddenseik who put up the state capital at Madison, tipped all in pieces one day. La Fol-lette is a warm admirer of ex-President Bascom, who has just returned from Madison to his old haunts in Williamstown. He says the retirement was due to Boss Keyes, who tried to manage the state institution after his own perverted ideas. President Bascom fought him for ten years and then gave up. La Follette says Keyes could never have Bascom removed. There were 700 alumni ready to back him in any emer-Bascom removed.

geney. James Phelan is only thirty-one. is a Tennessee member and editor of the Memphis Avalanche, and clever as car He doesn't fill the Boston ideal of a wild Tennesseean. He is tall, quite slender, with a soft, smooth voice, with a dark full brown beard and a thick crop of hair of the same color. His fathe was a confederate senator, and he note the fact boldly in his biography. began his schoolboy training in I tucky and continued it at Frankfort. He hasn't finished it vet, he studies late at night over history and political economy. his favorites. He got a Ph. D. at Leipsic, but that does not satisfy him. for he studies law in Memphis and practiced it, too. The name of the man he defeated was Zachary Taylor.

There are a couple of very lively young hustlers from the territories. One of them is sturdy Fred Dubois, who in 1872 was catcher of his class nine in Yale. This was his senior year, and though he had been willing to go on the 'varsity nine for four years, he never did. He came from Illinois originally but before he settled he got clear out Idaho. There he has been mighty lucky in politics. He went into the last campaign backed by a crowd of young men. They fought the fight on Mormon issue, loaded every one of the Idaho weeklies with editorial and snowed in the territory with circulars declaring that the people who did not obey the laws could not help make the laws. Dubois went on a three weeks stumping tour, and when the vote was counted he had whipped the Mormon defender by above 400 votes.

Beside being sent here to keep the Mormons under, he has the job of keeping Washington territory fingers out of the Idaho pie. The Washington people with Dan Voorhees, of Indiana, like nothing better than to annex the Idaho panhandle with its rich gold mines, make Washington a state and Charley Voorhees the senator. Charley is the son of the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash, and graduated from George town college here in 1873. He was a territorial delegate in the Forty-ninth congress and now is only thirty-four years old.

He was born June 4, 1854, and so Jacob Yost, who owns the Virginia, a weekly in Staunton, Va., and repre sents the Tenth Virginia district, is a couple of months older. Yost is as short, as dark, as smooth-faced, and slenderer than La Follette. He is a quiet little man, with just a touch of soft southern accent in his pronuncia-He was a civil engineer a little while, but he did not like this so well as printing. He has been mayor of Staunton, and represents one of the called white districts in the state, his constituency being less that 10 per cent colored folks. John Kean, jr., of New Jersey, is a

car older. Kean is a Yale man, as was Congressman Russell, of Conecticut, who is just his age. Kean got into college wo years ahead of Russell. The former is dark, short, well knit. He has a neat brown moustache and a great friendship for William Walter Pheips. His bang is only a baby beside Phelps', however Kean was admitted to the bar, but making money in a banking house.
Rusell is one of the nutmeg state

young men-smart young Yankees they have been called. Both of them were newspaper men. Bob Vance is new He has done a good deal of work for the Sun beside running hisown New Britain Herald, and this explains, probably why he and Amos Cummings are such great chums. He is one of the red headed brigade of twenty-seven, and one of the reddest. He is a member of the state central committee, and learned his little political snaps from your uncle. William H. Barnum. Bob Vance's quarters are not quite as swell as Rus-sell's at the Hamilton nor Kean's at Wormley's, but there is always plenty of fun there. Some of the Texas dele gation got in there the other night, and the northeast and southwest clasped

hands in a manner truly touching. Mr. Rose, of Arkansas, is only six. He studied law with Randolph Tucker and has been practicing law for fourteen years. He came to the house when Senator Jones went to the senat

from the lower branch. Mason, W. E., of Chicago, is a little dumpling of a man, roly-poly, enrly-headed and thirty-seven. He has a brown moustache, and having figured as a considerable man at home, in Springfield, Ill., is expecting to make a hit in congress. He is a New Yorker by birth and lived in Iowa for some time, but finally decided that for a hustler, Chicago was the place. His figuure and face are not unlike those of aptain Jim Christie of the United States senate, and well known in New

Hampshire. Perry Belmont, bang, family, money and all, has been in this world thirtysix years. He is slender and rarely breaks the monotony of black in his dress, perhaps out of respect for his brother who died not a year ago. He has a black bang and a face inclined to has a black bang and a lock eyes, be florid. He has nervous black eyes, and is easily rattled on the floor of house, though very apt to make blun-ders. He has a nervous self-confidence and that carries him through. Lloyd S. Bryce, one of the New York

city congressmen, is but thirty-five, He has just demonstrated his title to cleverness by a novel called "Paradise, which shows up the divorce business in a decidedly lively manner. Bryce was at one time paymaster general of the state. Bourke Cochran has streaks of gay,

thick streaks in his hair, but he is only thirty-three. He was born in Ireland, but looks French when clean shaven and close-buttoned. He has drooping eyelids, full, ruddy cheeks, well-cut trousers, and the perfect self-assuannee due to several years in New York ward The broad-shouldered, rosy man who

sits next Mr. Davis, of our own state, in the house is only thirty-two. His name is James Schoolcraft Sherman, and he has already been mayor of Utica, N. Y .. his home. He is a Hamilton college graduate, a lawyer by profession, and won his seat by beating Go-on-and-finish-Spriggs.

A Snake Story.

Philadelphia Times: "It isn't toolate or a snake story, is it?" said a man who has just returned from a trip through the state. "It's not a harrowing tale, but it's true. A few weeks ago I was traveling by stage coach from one town to another up in the state, and as we were going slowly up a hill I saw a big blacksnake running along the side of the road and apparently trying to get through a stone fence that divided the road from the fields. There was a young fellow on top of the coach who had been up to all kinds of pranks ever since we started, and as soon as he saw the snake he jumped down and ran after it. We thought he was trying to kill it, but instead of that he caught it by the neck with a quick movement and came running after the stage with it coiled around his arm. He jumped up on the step, and as I happened to be sitting next to the door I got the full benefit of the ghastly fun he seemed to be having. He would squeeze the snake's neck until it spread its mouth wide open and then run his finger over its teeth. This was too much for his mother and sister, who were in the stage, and they sent him aloft again. When we arrived at the next town he tied a string around the snake's neck and put it down in the street, where it amused the boys until someone killed

"But that wasn't my only experience with a shake while I was gone," continued the gentleman. "I had another adventure that made all tho flesh of my body creep. One day I went with a friend whom I was visiting up into the beech woods to shoot pigeons. They come there in great flocks to feed on beechnuts. After bagging a good many birds I sat down on an old log to watch the effect of some of B-s shots. i had put my hand back on the log to brace myself, and thus more comfortably when suddenly B—said something that sent the cold shivers down my back. He spoke in the quictest and matter-of-fact way, for fear of startling me, but there was a world of meaning in every syllable: "Harry, continue looking up into the tree precisely as you are now doing, and don't make a movement as you value your life! Trust to me and be asstill as death!' The words were hardly spoken when the report of his gun broke on the air, there was a peculiar rustle or rattle in the leaves at my side, and I jumped to my feet to see an enormous rattle-snake writhing in the death struggle within three feet of where I had been sitting. B-- told me that he happened to glance toward me and saw the snake coiled up on the log within striking distance of my hand. The least motion on my part would have been the signal for it so strike."

A Daughter of Liszt.

Paris Letter: Some interest has been excited by the appearance of a young lady who claims to be a daughter o Liszt. Her mother, she says, was and is a member of one of the reigning families of Europe; indeed, one of the most eminent royalties. Her birth was kept a secret, of course, to avoid scandal and she was brought up in ignorance of her parentage. She was, however, treated almost like a young princess. When Liszt died she was visited one night secretly by the royal lady in question, who first obtained from her an oath of secrecy, and then told her the story of her birth. The young lady still conceals the name of her mother, who is living, but feels under no obligation to keep the oath so far as her dead father is concerned. She is a hand-some girl, with Liszt's cast of features and has received a handsome fortune from her mother, and so will not be dependent upon her own exertions for a living, but her enthusiasm for music is so great that she will give a series of public plane-forte recitals, and perhaps make a concert tour of the world.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless. confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases. "I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dys-

pepsia, from which I have suffered two years, I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspep-sia. I was induced to try Hoed's Sursaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." MRS. E. F.

ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn. Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

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